

## Lesson19 Spring Festival

### Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Chinese Spring Festival

Key vocabulary: 舞龙、舞狮、鞭炮、庆祝、新年、饺子、习俗、有意思

Grammar Point: “.....的时候” (equivalent to “when”)

Communication Skill: To be able to talk about Chinese New Year customs

### Part 2 Essential Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
wǔlóng 舞龙	n.	Dragon Dance	e.g. 我很喜欢看舞龙和舞狮表演。 (I like watching Dragon Dance and Lion Dance.)
wǔshī 舞狮	n.	Lion Dance	
biānpào 鞭炮	n.	firecracker	e.g. 中国春节有放鞭炮的习俗。 (Setting firecrackers is the custom of Spring Festival.)
qìngzhù 庆祝	v.	to celebrate	e.g. 我的朋友们打算给我庆祝生日。 (My friends are planning to celebrate my birthday for me.)
xīnnián 新年	n.	New Year	e.g. 新年快乐! (Happy new year!)
jiǎozi 饺子	n.	dumpling	e.g. 过年的时候中国人吃饺子。 (Chinese eat dumplings when it is Spring Festival.)
xísú 习俗	n.	customs	e.g. 每个国家都有一些有意思的习俗。 (Every country has some interesting customs.)
yǒuyìsi 有意思	adj.	interesting	

### Part 3 Desirable vocabulary

More vocabulary on Chinese Spring Festival	
放 [fàng] to set off	除夕 [chúxī] Chinese New Year's Eve
环境 [huánjìng] environment	硬币 [yìngbì] coin
泰国 [tàiguó] Thailand	幸运 [xìngyùn] lucky
华人 [huárén] origin citizen of Chinese	研究 [yánjiū] research

## Part 4 Reading

### Version A (without pinyin)

春节是中国人的新年，也是中国最大的节日。我的爸爸妈妈是中国人，但是我在泰国 (Thailand) 出生。我从来没有在中国庆祝过春节。因为泰国有很多华人 (origin citizen of Chinese origin)，所以每年的春节庆祝都很有意思。

春节的前一天晚上是除夕 (Chinese New Year's Eve)，很多人会出来放鞭炮，特别有意思。除夕晚上十二点的时候，我们会吃饺子。包饺子的时候，我妈妈会在有些饺子里放硬币 (coin)。如果你吃到了硬币，那么新的一年你就会很幸运 (lucky)。除了放鞭炮，我们一家人还会去看舞龙舞狮表演。

我对中国的习俗很感兴趣。我打算以后去中国学习文化习俗研究 (research)。

### Version B (with pinyin)

Chūnjié shì zhōngguó rén de xīnnián, yě shì zhōngguó zuì dà de jié rì. Wǒ de bàba māma shì zhōngguó rén, dànshì wǒ zài tàiguó chūshēng. Wǒ cónglái méi yǒu zài zhōngguó qìngzhù guò chūnjié. Yīnwèi tàiguó yǒu hěn duō huárén (origin citizen of Chinese origin), suǒyǐ měi nián de chūnjié qìngzhù dōu hěn yǒu yìsi. 春节是中国人的新年，也是中国最大的节日。我的爸爸妈妈是中国人，但是我在泰国 (Thailand) 出生。我从来没有在中国庆祝过春节。因为泰国有很多华人 (origin citizen of Chinese origin)，所以每年的春节庆祝都很有意思。

Chūnjié de qián yì tiān wǎnshàng shì chūxī (Chinese New Year's Eve), hěn duō rén huì chū lái fàng biānpào, tèbié yǒu yìsi. Chūxī wǎnshàng shí èr diǎn de shíhou, wǒmen huì chī jiǎozi. Bāo jiǎozi de shíhou, wǒ māma huì zài yǒu xiē jiǎozi lǐ fàng yìngbì (coin). Rúguǒ nǐ chī dào le yìngbì, nà me xīn de yì nián nǐ jiù huì hěn xìngyùn (lucky). Chūle fàng biānpào, wǒmen yì jiā rén hái huì qù kàn wǔlóng wǔshī biǎoyǎn. 春节的前一天晚上是除夕 (Chinese New Year's Eve)，很多人会出来放鞭炮，特别有意思。除夕晚上十二点的时候，我们会吃饺子。包饺子的时候，我妈妈会在有些饺子里放硬币 (coin)。如果你吃到了硬币，那么新的一年你就会很幸运 (lucky)。除了放鞭炮，我们一家人还会去看舞龙舞狮表演。

Wǒ duì zhōngguó de xísú hěn gǎn xìngqù. Wǒ dǎsuàn yǐhòu qù zhōngguó xuéxí wénhuà xísú yánjiū (research). 我对中国的习俗很感兴趣。我打算以后去中国学习文化习俗研究 (research)。



1. Choose the correct answer.

1 Which country are his parents from?

- A Thailand
- B China

2 What does the author's mother put in the dumplings?

- A Coin
- B Chilly

3 When do they eat dumplings on Chinese New Year's Eve?

- A Twelve am.
- B Eight am.

4 What is the author interested in about China?

- A Customs
- B Food

2. True or false.

1	2	3	4

- 1 He usually celebrates Spring Festival in China.
- 2 Spring Festival in Thailand is not that interesting.
- 3 He doesn't like dragon or lion dance very much.
- 4 He plans to study Chinese culture and customs in the future.

Part5 Listening

1. True or false.

1	2	3	4

- 1 Meimei will have to celebrate Spring Festival alone.
- 2 Ben is not Chinese.
- 3 They are going to watch dragon boat race tomorrow.
- 4 They will set off some firecrackers before eating dumplings

## Part 6 Grammar

### .....的时候(when)

“.....的时候” is equivalent to “when”. The difference is that the clause that follows “when” in English comes before “的时候” in Chinese.

English	Chinese			
	Subject	Action1	的时候, when	Action2
I often miss her when I'm driving.	我 I	开车 to drive		的时候, when
I am very happy when I eat fruits.	我 I	吃水果 to eat fruit	最开心。 happiest	

More examples:

- 我上课的时候，总是睡觉。(I always sleep when I have classes.)
- 春节的时候我很想家。(I miss home very much when it is Spring Festival.)

## Part 7 Exercises

### 1. Translate the following words.



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### 2. Matching.





3. Translate.

1) Every country has some interesting customs.

\_\_\_\_\_  
习俗 有意思 国家 每个 有 都 一些 的

2) Are they celebrating the New Year?

\_\_\_\_\_  
庆祝 他们 新年 在 吗

3) I like watching movie when I cook.

\_\_\_\_\_  
做饭 电影 喜欢 看 我 的时候

4) We eat Zongzi when it is Dragon Boat Festival.

\_\_\_\_\_  
粽子 吃 我们 端午节 的时候